

For 1916—  
1,040,840 Lines

GAIN over the paid advertising figures of 1915. This was 360,780 lines more than the combined gain of the other three Washington papers.

# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Jan., 1917—  
65,104 Lines

GAIN over the paid advertising figures of January, 1916, making gains on top of gains in advertising lineage.

NO. 3766.

WEATHER: FAIR; WARMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1917.

ONE CENT In Washington and points suburban there. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS

## BERLIN REGAINS FAITH IN U. S. LOST AT 'BREAK'

Grave Anti-American Outbreaks Threatened, Due to Mendacious Reports.

HAD CASE OF "NERVES"

Germany Now Convinced U. S. Has Acted Without Rancor Toward Them.

GOVERNMENT WITHHELD NEWS

Writer Credits Teuton Officials with Making Every Effort to Avoid Wave of Inflamed Public Anger.

(By the International News Service.) Berlin (via Sayville wireless), Feb. 12.—Now that the high tension of public feeling, which set in immediately after the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany has subsided, the official news from Washington has convinced the government and people here that the United States has not seized German ships in American harbors, that German property in America has not been seized, that German bank accounts have not been confiscated and that Germans in detention camps and subjected to unbelievable indignities. It is possible to give a resume of the circumstances that resulted in the crisis of the last week.

Three facts should be set down at the outset.

The German public is just getting over a bad case of "nerves" which at its critical point threatened to culminate in the worst outbreak of anti-Americanism witnessed here since the war began.

The German government, though to a considerable degree it shared this dangerous state of mind, did all in its power to prevent the people becoming inflamed and is still now giving every possible evidence of its aim to avert war with the United States.

**Due to Press Reports.**

The entire situation of which former Ambassador Gerard was the chief sufferer and of which American newspapermen and other United States citizens might have become victims had the circumstances been aggravated, was due solely to an avalanche of mendacious press reports reaching here from English sources, representing the United States government as undertaking hostile acts against German nationals and property in the United States. The effect of these reports in the German public mind, the lack of direct communication between the two countries.

In America, the situation may be best understood on the hand of the following analysis of the circumstances affecting the German viewpoint.

The most important factor is that there exists in the widest circles in Germany the profound conviction that the entente powers' rejection of the Teutonic peace offer of December 12 last, was inspired by reliance upon aid from America. It is futile to argue the merits, or lack of them, of this theory.

**To Act by Midsummer.**

In Germany it is known on the strength of accurate information that all the entente conferences in Rome, England's allies agreed to a continuance of the war only upon one condition—that the supreme and final effort be made before midsummer. Knowing that the success or failure of that supreme entente effort depends largely upon the allied impositions of munitions and supplies, the German government decided to stop these shipments and stop them now.

Then, as a consequence of the unrestricted U-boat warfare decree, came President Wilson's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. This action the German public became acquainted with astonishing rapidity. But on the heels of the diplomatic break came the news that the United States had called upon the rest of the neutral world to sever relations with Germany, which would mean complete isolation. This news was received with a wave of indignation which was offset, however, within a brief period of time by the refusal of the other neutrals to accept President Wilson's suggestion.

Then, as the climax to this see-saw process of mislead indignation and satisfaction, came the announcement of sensational reports of alleged violations and mistreatment of German subjects and property in the United States. It is only fair to state that had all these reports been published here most regrettable incidents might have marked the departure Saturday evening of former Ambassador Gerard and his party, and public fury undoubtedly would have found vent against Americans still here. The government, however, doubting the authenticity of the reports, withheld them from publication.

**LONDON TIMES RAISES PRICE.**

London, Feb. 12.—The London Times announces that as a consequence of the increasing restrictions on news print paper it has raised its price to 4 cents a copy.

It says the recent increase to 3 cents did not affect its circulation. The newspaper will maintain its size and limit its circulation, and with a view to this will again raise its price, if necessary, even to 4 cents, which the paper sold at prior to 1916.

**WARNED TO LEAVE GERMANY.**

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Graudenz to the Overseas News Agency today says that three American surgeons and three American Red Cross nurses who had been attached to the German military hospital for two months, were warned to leave Germany by ex-Ambassador Gerard before he left.

## Oh, Looky! Mr. Wilson, You've Been Re-elected

President Wilson will be officially elected President of the United States for a second term beginning March 4, 1917, shortly after 1 p. m. tomorrow.

At that time Senators and Representatives will gather in the House chamber and officially canvass the electoral vote of the last national election, November 7, 1916. Admission to the galleries will be by ticket.

Applause when the announcement of the result is made will probably be confined to the Democratic side.

## RUSSIA EXPECTS JAP-U. S. CLASH

Czardom Reads Warning of Nippon War in Wilson's Peace Move.

(By CAMILLA CIANFARRA, International News Service.) Rome (by mail to New York), Feb. 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Turin Stampa, who was often the spokesman of official circles, in describing the way the American note on peace was received in the Russian capital, says that the Russian press and government circles interpreted President Wilson's peace step as America's warning of her coming conflict with Japan.

In the opinion of Russian statesmen, the correspondent goes on to explain, the note is the outcome of a marked change in the attitude of American government circles toward the European war. Washington, these statesmen believe, was distinctly pro-ally as long as a German victory seemed probable, but became guardedly pro-German when England's policy of crushing Germany forever and the eliminating her only powerful competitor became the fundamental scope of war.

**For Balance of Power.**

The reason for this change, it is asserted, is to be found in the principle that in order to secure Europe's non-interference in American affairs and American policy towards Mexico and other South American countries, a balance of power between the Teutons and the English group of allies is imperative.

"Another reason why the United States has changed its attitude," the correspondent writes, "is that it is justly preoccupied over the progressive aggrandizement of Japan following her insignificant effort to reduce Kiaochow. Japan, besides this valuable stronghold in China, also has made a new treaty with Russia, which gives her a free hand in the yellow continent. If the war continues much longer Japan again may be called upon to render additional assistance, in which case further political compensation will be her share. In the meanwhile, thanks to her increasing exports, Japan is augmenting her gold reserve, developing her industries and expanding her trade, to say nothing of the new naval program to protect it. In the opinion of Russian statesmen all this means an increase in

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## LAWYERS USE FISTS AFTER CAPITOL TIF

"Come Outside," Said One, and Other Agrees.

Boxing promoters would have been incensed in the lively one-round scrap staged in the Senate yesterday.

E. W. Bradford, president of the Patent Bar Association, and W. W. Dodge, a prominent local attorney, became engaged in a spirited verbal controversy before the Senate Patent Committee. They decided to settle it outside.

The sporting editor would have described the brief tiff thus:

"Both men looked for an opening, and while Bradford aimed a jab for the bugle, Dodge dodged and aimed a stiff left-hand straight poke for the bread box. They clinched."

At this point Senate attaches who have been vigilant for mischief-makers and anarchists since the international trouble rushed to the scene. They separated the belligerents and urged a treaty of peace.

At last accounts the Patent Committee was considering the registration bill "without prejudice."

## TWO FATALLY INJURED IN FIRE ON NOORDAM

Four Other Victims Resuscitated by Use of Pulmotors.

New York, Feb. 12.—Fire of a mysterious origin broke out in the Holland-American liner Noordam here today and entrapped six men in the coal bunkers. One man was killed and another is dying. Four others were resuscitated by pulmotors.

Dense smoke which poured from the holds of the ship prevented rescue until firemen had arrived with smoke helmets.

The Noordam is docked at a pier adjacent to those where a number of German and Austrian vessels are laid up in Hoboken.

## Allies Lost 1,002 Planes Since 1914, Germany Claims

Berlin (via Sayville wireless), Feb. 12.—From the beginning of the war up to January 31, 1917, 1,002 allied aeroplanes were shot down by German aviators or German high-range guns, it was officially announced today through the Overseas News Agency.

Seventeen hundred allied aviators were put out of combat, air machines, valued at 50,000,000 marks, were annihilated.

In 1914 and 1915, 183 allied machines were downed; in 1916, 734, and last month, 55.

## RESERVE BOARD CHARGED WITH STREET ALLIANCE

Members of Federal Body Said to Be Allied with "Street."

IMPEACHMENT IS ASKED

Congressman Would Disgrace Five Members of Wilson's Recent Finance Board.

Impeachment charges against members of the Federal Reserve Board, made by Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, on the floor of the House yesterday, will be heard by the Judiciary Committee today.

Lindbergh charged that members of the Federal Reserve Advisory Council and financiers located throughout the country have conspired to administer "and are now administering the Federal reserve act with the intent to co-ordinate big business and speculation" for the benefit of the monopoly and to the detriment of the country at large. He asked for impeachment of the five active members of the Federal Reserve Board upon the charge of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

The members of the Federal Reserve Board named by Mr. Lindbergh were: W. P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor, and Frederick A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin.

The following financiers were named by Lindbergh as members of the advisory council and as being familiar with the alleged conspiracy: J. P. Morgan, of New York; Daniel C. Wing, of Boston; Levi L. Rue, of Philadelphia; W. S. Rose, of Cleveland; J. N. Norwood, of Richmond; Charles A. Lyster, of Atlanta; J. B. Forgan, of Chicago;

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## 'EMBARGO ALL EUROPE' MEXICO'S SUGGESTION

Note from Carranza Suggests New Way of Ending War.

Venustiano Carranza's answer to the United States Senate was conveyed to the State Department yesterday by Charge d'Affaires Ramon P. DeNegri, of the Mexican Embassy.

The answer is a frank suggestion of an embargo upon the exportation of supplies which may serve longer to continue the war in Europe. Although the note bears recent peace proposals of Germany and the President's recent address to the signature of Candido Aguilar, secretary of foreign relations, it was stated in the preliminary paragraph that the views contained therein were those of the first chief of the struggle effort to unite the friendly mediation of all nations that jointly may accept this invitation.

"If, within a reasonable length of time, peace cannot be established by this means, the neutral countries will then take the necessary measures in order to confine the conflagration to its strict limits."

That the proposed embargo is out of alignment with the policy of the United States seemingly is understood by the first chief, for further on in the document he says:

"The Mexican government recognizes that in its proposition it steps aside a little from the principles of international law."

The suggestion that neutrals should unite to end the war was voiced in the following paragraph:

"The countries that at the present time still remain neutrals and really wish to keep out of the struggle ought to unite their efforts in order to bring about an end to the present European war as soon as possible."

## CUBA STAMPS OUT BIG REVOLT LOT

Defeated Presidential Candidate Vanishes—Other Officials Wanted.

Havana, Feb. 12.—The revolution troubles, which began Saturday, are considered as virtually ended, according to a statement issued by the Cuban government today.

Dr. Zavala, candidate for President in last November's election, is reported to have disappeared. He was last seen leaving a railroad train at Cambuti, a suburb of this city, for the purpose of continuing his journey home by motor car. Search is being made for Gen. Baldo-mero Acosta and Gen. Pino Guerra, who are alleged to have been implicated in the anti-government plot. Both are yet uncaptured.

## Liner Loses Cat Mascot; Jinx Follows Into Port

New York, Feb. 12.—Pursued across the Atlantic ocean by hard luck, and with her mascot, a black cat, lost, the American liner New York docked here today, the first American passenger ship to leave Liverpool after the issuance of Germany's submarine edict.

A steward's strike, a crippled engine, submarine scares every day in the week, and an alarm caused by the "S O S" call of the California, sunk by a submarine, all contributed to the difficulties of the voyage. It all happened after the black cat deserted the ship very mysteriously, according to the sailors.

## SPECIAL FARES TO MARDI GRAS, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Tickets on sale to Mobile, New Orleans and Pensacola, February 10 to 19. Through sleeping car leaves Washington 12:45 midnight daily via Cincinnati, Louisville and Illinois Central. Make reservations at ticket offices, New York Ave. and 15th St., 615 Pa. Ave., or Union Station.—Adv.

## It's "Cabbyess" Now! Women to Drive Cabs

(By International News Service.) New York, Feb. 12.—"Cabbyess"—it's a tongue twister, but it seems New Yorkers have got to learn to say it, for women have invaded the sacred circles of hack drivers.

Mrs. Celia Parry today received the first license ever issued to a woman hack driver in this city.

Forsaking the jinnikaha of Tokyo, Masayo Satake has come to America to drive the more modern taxicab. He was granted a license today.

## HOUSE AGREES TO BIGGER NAVY

Plan to Build More Battleships Accepted Under Pressure.

Acceptance of the administration's big naval program by the House of Representatives, and the beginning of the organization of the industrial resources of the nation for defense by the National Defense Council, marked yesterday's activities in the rush for preparedness.

The House, working under pressure, accepted the naval construction program as framed by the Naval Committee, with its provision for three battleships, one battle cruiser, four scout cruisers, and auxiliary ships. It likewise adopted the emergency proposal authorizing the President to commandeer private shipyards in time of war.

The Council of Defense and the Advisory Committee in the office of Secretary of War Baker. In addition to the Cabinet officers, who are members of the Council, the Commissioners present were Bernard M. Baruch, of New York; Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia; Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit; Dr. Franklin Martin, of Chicago, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The meeting in Secretary Baker's office was a formality. At once the Advisory Commission gathered for an adjourned meeting in its own offices and there took up the stupendous task of organizing the resources of the nation for their most advantageous use in the circumstance of an international war into which the United States may ultimately be dragged.

## KILL OVERTIME BILL.

The most important news item of the naval bill before the House yesterday was the proposal to incorporate in this measure the amendment permitting the President, in the event of war, or the imminent outbreak of war, to take over shipyards and munition plants in the United States and requiring manufacturers to place at the disposal of the government, all or part of their factory output if needed for ship construction or other military purposes.

The House adopted this amendment with certain changes. The provision waiving all regulation as to the hours of labor and the payment for overtime was stricken out.

Academy experts who are volunteering their technical knowledge, experience and observation to the army and navy are urging a strict adherence to the heavier than air machines. These include Orville Wright, who has volunteered his whole service to the government in the event of need.

## MUST STOP SQUABBLES, CUBA WARNED BY U. S.

Little Island Receives Abrupt Note from Government.

Threats of serious disturbances following upon recent elections in the Republic of Cuba have resulted in the dispatch of a terse intimation that if the Cuban people cannot settle their disputes amicably the United States will resort to its privilege under the Tamm amendment and intervene once more.

Officials of the State Department asserted last night that they had every confidence that the warning would be heeded.

A frank hint to the Cubans was conveyed in a statement directed to the insular government by American Minister William E. Goetz.

Minister Gonzales called the "attention of the Cubans to the fact that although election disputes were of frequent occurrence in the United States, settlement by amicable methods legal and regular had always been upheld by public opinion."

## FRANKLIN ASKS GUNS TO ARM OCEAN LINERS

Head of Trans-Atlantic Corporation Formally Requests U. S. Navy.

P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, yesterday formally applied to the Navy Department for guns to arm the passenger liners of the American Line. The request states that the company has been unable to find guns elsewhere.

It is indicated that the Navy Department, while opposed for military reasons to any project of arming American merchant vessels, has been held back by the prohibition through the prohibited submarine zones, favors furnishing such ships with guns for their own defense. Inasmuch as the government has recognized that naval stores are the only supply of naval guns, it has been held that obtaining guns from that source does not alter the private or commercial character of a ship.

Within a few days, it was intimated strongly by officials yesterday, the government will find a way whereby American merchant vessels now held in port by fear of German submarines may arm themselves and resume their sailings. This will be accomplished by private means. The government, however, will not supply guns or gunners direct, nor even formally advise arming.

# NO PARLEY ON "SUBS" WHILE U-BOATS RAGE, WILSON TELLS KAISER

## Kaiser Will "Reason;" "Stop," Says Lansing

Memorandum from Germany through the Swiss Ministers: "The German government is now, as before, willing to negotiate formally or informally with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby."

Reply by Secretary Lansing at the President's direction:

"The government of the United States does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing, unless and until the German government renounces its assurances of the 4th of May (the submarine pledges demanded by the United States) and acts upon the assurance."

## SINK FIVE SHIPS

U-Boats Torpedo 4 British and 1 Greek Vessel.

(By the International News Service.) London, Feb. 12.—Five ships—four British and one Greek, with a total tonnage of 8,361—composed today's toll of unrestricted U-boat warfare.

This brings the total number of vessels sent to the bottom since February 1 to eighty-nine and the aggregate tonnage destroyed to 186,474.

The results of full-fledged U-boat war up to date are:

Netherlee, British, 4,227 tons.  
Lycia, British, 2,715 tons.  
Achios Spyridon, Greek, 768 tons.  
Voltaire, British, 4,109 tons.  
Olivia, British, 242 tons.

Total, five ships with 8,361 tons.

**Summary of Ships Sunk.**

American, 1. Other neutrals, 33; British, 48. Other belligerents, 7. Total, 88.

Five members of the Achios Spyridon crew are known to have been saved. The others are believed to have been lost.

The Greek vessel is supposed to have been torpedoed in the Mediterranean and thus is the first victim of the U-boat "barred zone" in those waters to be reported.

## BERNSTORFF TO SAIL FROM N. Y. TOMORROW

Ambassador and Party to Leave the Capital Tonight.

Final arrangements for the departure of Count Johann von Bernstorff and his staff tonight were completed late yesterday at the State Department at a conference between Assistant Secretary of State Phillips and Dr. Charles P. Hubcher, Secretary of the Swiss Legation.

The former German envoy and his party will leave tomorrow night on a special train for New York and will sail on the Scandinavian liner Frederick VIII the next day.

The Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, arranged to take over the German Embassy quarters today, and several Swiss attaches will be installed there.

Government officials made ample plans to afford protection for the von Bernstorff party until they are safely aboard the outgoing liner. A squad of Secret Service men will accompany the party aboard the special train, and will safeguard them from harm until the liner sails.

## U-BOAT'S "ANTI" GUNS BRING DOWN AEROPLANE

First Intimation That Subs Are Carrying High-Angle Weapons.

Berlin (via Sayville wireless), Feb. 12.—The first intimation that German submarines are equipped with high angle guns capable of attacking air craft is contained in the following admiralty statement issued today:

"A German submarine on February 10 in the Hooft Bank (off the coast of Holland) shot down and destroyed a French naval fighting seaplane. Both crewmen were taken prisoner."

No further details of the U-boats feat have yet been given out, but it is believed it was one of the most spectacular exploits of the war, since the French pilot and observer undoubtedly picked up from the sea after the plane had crashed into the water.

## South Side to Honor Nineteen-Year-Old Victim

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The entire town of South Chicago will turn out tomorrow to do honor to the memory of Miss Irene Enderlein, 19, who gave her life in a vain effort to save the life of her little sister, Bertha, 6, when their home was destroyed by fire Saturday.

Business houses will close and officials and prominent men and women march behind the coffins of the young woman and her sister.

Miss Enderlein, surrounded by flames and burned in her endeavors to save the child, told rescuers "never mind me. Get Bertha out." Both died later.

# PRESIDENT BANS NEGOTIATIONS ON SUBMARINE ISSUE

State Department Indicates America's Refusal to Treat on Undersea Warfare While Conditions Last.

## BERLIN'S BID IS MADE PUBLIC

Only Modification of "Ruthless" Marine Decree Can Prevent Wilson Carrying Out Protection of U. S. Citizens.

Declining flatly to resume negotiations with Germany "unless and until" the German submarine pledges are once more in force and "acted upon," President Wilson last night took up the problem of protecting American commerce at sea.

In an official statement, the State Department made public a suggestion from Germany, through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, that the German government was willing to resume negotiations with the United States. The same statement outlined an unequivocal refusal by the United States to discuss the submarine question with Germany under present conditions.

The memorandum of the State Department was clear, forceful and to the point. It made clear the determination of President Wilson to abide by the terms of the ultimatum to Germany laid down in his speech announcing the break between the two countries.

**NO HOPE FOR NEGOTIATIONS.**

It promptly and briefly put an end to present hope for any informal negotiations to relieve the present tense relations between Germany and the United States, and made it clear that only a modification of Germany's announced ruthless campaign on the sea can prevent the President from carrying out his determination to ask Congress for authority to use the military power of the government, if "American lives or American ships" go down in the German sea zone.

Meantime the pressing question of guarding the lives of American citizens who go down to the sea in ships became the center of administration concern. With American ocean traffic practically suspended, the President and his advisers recognized the necessity for immediate action, and the State and Navy Departments laid before the President all of the data on the question.

## PROBLEM UP TO PRESIDENT.

The problem was put squarely before the administration in a telegram sent yesterday by P. A. S. Franklin, head of the American Line, who set forth that he had been unable to secure guns and gunners to protect his ships, and asked that the Navy Department aid him. A conflict of opinion as to the legality of putting navy guns and gunners on the ships between the State Department and the Navy Department resulted in the matter going direct to the President.

Complete plans have been made for protecting American vessels, and only a question of legality and policy remains to be settled.

**May Ask Congress.**

It was suggested last night that the President may take the "bull by the horns" and lay the entire subject before Congress with a request for specific authorization to man merchant ships with navy guns and gunners. This was pointed out, would be practically equivalent to fulfilling the President's promise that he would demand authority to protect American rights, in the event of an overt act by Germany. It would likewise prove more forceful as showing that the whole power of the government was behind the move, it was stated.

**Want Consular Reports.**

In this connection, it was accepted as significant that the State Department announced that American consular and diplomatic officials abroad have been asked to make full and complete reports on every submarine attack on vessels carrying Americans. The statement that the cumulative effect of continued minor attacks on American rights at sea might constitute the "overt act" required by the President, was made by high officials sometime ago.

The State Department statement making public the exchange of memoranda as to renewing negotiations was unique in form, and showed clearly the significance which the State Department attached to the incident. It read:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of February 11, of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the Department of State makes the following statement:

"A suggestion was made orally to the Department of State last Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Switzerland that the German government is willing to negotiate with the United States provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be broken thereby. At the request of the Secretary of State this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss Minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

"The Swiss government has been requested by the German government to say that the latter is, now as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby."

(Signed) "P. RITTER."

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was dispatched today:

"My Dear Mr. Minister—I am requested by the President to say to you in acknowledging the memorandum which

you were kind enough to send me on the 11th instant that the government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German government, any questions it might propose for discussion, were it to withdraw its proclamation of the 21st of January, in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it cancelled the assurances which it had given this government on the 4th of May last, but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing, unless and until the German government renounces its assurances, of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurances."

"I am, my dear Mr. Minister, etc., "ROBERT LANSING."

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this government and any other government or person."

**Expect Decisive Action.**

Last night it was stated authoritatively that with the position of the United States thus clearly reaffirmed, the decision on the question of arming American ships was a matter of a short time. The means of accomplishing the result was the real problem to be dealt with and the President was expected to take decisive action promptly.

The question was agitating Congressional leaders last night who for several days have been engaged in a strenuous effort to prevent discussion of arming American ships which might prove embarrassing to the administration. Already several resolutions on the subject have been introduced in Congress, demanding information and suggesting action. The opposite view of the problem made its appearance yesterday, however, in a resolution introduced by Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. It would provide:

"That it shall be unlawful at a time when the United States is not at war for any merchant vessel of the United States to be armed and to depart a port of the United States, or any of its territories or possessions for a port of any other country, its colonies or possessions."

Senator LaFollette announced that he would call up his resolution for action "in a few days."

Congressional leaders believe that it

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The Finest Men's Furnishings  
**Edward E. Harding**  
1265 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.  
"Watch the Windows"

Fire-Automobile-Liability-Hungry  
**RALPH W. LEE**  
568 Colorado Building